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The Spectator.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
WILLIE J. PALMER,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

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Agricultural.

The Thrifty Farmer.

The prudent and thrifty farmer adopts three rules for regulating his business, which he observes himself and enforces on those around him, viz: to do every thing in the right time, convert everything to its proper use, and put everything in its proper place.

He buys only the improved breed of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and keeps no more than he can keep well, either in summer or winter.

He always drives on his work, and never lets his work drive him.

His animals are never under fed or over worked.

His out-houses, wood-sheds, poultry-house, pig pen, wagon-house, and corn-crib are nicely white-washed on the outside, and kept clean and neat within.

He has a tool-house, and a place for every tool in it, which may be wanted for any ordinary farm purposes, such as mending implements, making axe or hoe or fork handles, &c., and also for stowing carefully away such as will not be wanted for another season.

He has sheds around his barn-yard, to protect his cattle from the weather, and warm, ventilated stables for his cows and young stock, and also a shed to protect his manure heap.

He has leaves or other refuse vegetable matter to gather with soil from his head-lands convenient to his barn-yard, to compost with his manure heap through the winter.

He does not allow the liquid manure to escape into the nearest stream, a quarter or half a mile from his barn yard.

His barn, and sheds, and dwellings are all supplied with good spouting.

His fences are always in good order, and materials for repairing or renewal are collected and made during the winter.

His wood-shed is supplied with wood cut in August always one year ahead.

His wife never scolds, because she never has occasion to.

Her cellar and pantry are always supplied with the needful raw material, which she works up into a palatable form to fill up vacuums at meal times.

Heavy bread, cold buck-wheat cakes and rancid butter, are novelties which her gude man and the children have heard tell of by some of the neighbors, but have never seen.

He considers it a duty to promote the circulation of agricultural papers, and has saved himself some hundreds of dollars by following their advice.

His crops are always equal, and often better than any in the neighborhood, and are kept clear of weeds.

He watches the market and sells his crops at the highest prices.

He makes it a rule to always spend a little less than he makes.

Himself and wife are both industrious, the children are brought up in the same way, and are not allowed to shoot the birds, smoke segars, or chew tobacco.

He buys and sells on the cash principle, and thus saves himself from losses and bad debts.

He has a large fruit orchard, well supplied with every variety of fruit to ripen in succession.

He studies the theory as well as the practice of farming, has cleared off the

last 100 dollars of mortgage, and is seriously talking of making a bid for his neighbor Sloven's farm, which is up at Sheriff's sale.

He goes to church on the Sabbath, minds his religious duties, and brings up his children to do the same, lives respected, and dies regretted, as a useful man and good Christian.

Farmer's Magazine.

The Thriftless Farmer.

The thriftless farmer provides no shelter for his cattle during the inclemency of the winter; but permits them to stand shivering by the side of a fence, or lie in the snow, as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground, or in the mud, and not unfrequently in the highway; by which a large portion of it, and all the manure, is wasted.

He grazes his meadows, in fall and spring, by which they are gradually exhausted and finally ruined.

His fences are old and poor, just such as to let his neighbors' cattle break into his field, and teach his own to be unruly and spoil his crops.

He neglects to keep the manure from around the sills of his barn—if he has one—by which they are prematurely rotted, and his barn destroyed.

He tills or skins over the surface of his land, until it is exhausted; but never thinks it worth while to manure or clover it.

For the first, he has no time, and for the last he "is not able."

He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. He consequently wants a hoe or a rake, or a hammer, or an auger but knows not where to find them, and thus loses much time.

He loiters away stormy days and evenings, when he should be repairing his utensils, or improving his mind by reading useful books or newspapers.

He spends much time in town, at the corner of the street, or in the rum holes, complaining of hard times, and goes home in the evening, "pretty well tore."

He has no shed for his fire-wood; consequently his wife is out of humor, and his meals out of season.

He plants a few fruit trees, and his cattle forthwith destroyed them. He "has no luck in raising fruit."

One-half of the little he raises is destroyed by his own or his neighbors' cattle.

His plow, harrow, and other implements lie all winter in the field where last used; and just as he is getting in a hurry, the next season, his plow breaks because it was not housed and properly cared for.

Somebody's hogs break in, and destroy his garden, because he had not stopped a hole in the fence, that he had been intending to stop for a week.

He is often in a great hurry, but will stop and talk as long as he can find any one to talk with.

He has, of course, little money; and when he must raise some to pay his taxes, &c., he raises it at a high sacrifice, in some way or by selling his scanty crop when prices are low.

He is a year behind, instead of being a year ahead of his business—and always will be.

When he pays a debt, it is at the end of an execution; consequently his credit is at a low ebb.

He buys entirely on credit, and merchants and all others with whom he deals charge him twice and thrice the profit they charge prompt paymasters, and are unwilling to sell him goods at any cost. He has to beg and promise, and promise and beg, to get them on terms. The merchants dread to see his wife come in to their stores, and the poor woman feels depressed and degraded.

The smoke begins to come out of his chimney late of a winter's morning, while his cattle are suffering for their morning's feed.

Manure lies in heaps in his stable; his horses are rough and uncured, and his harness trod under their feet.

His bars and gates are broken, his buildings unpainted, and the boards and shingles falling off—he has no time to replace them—the glass is out of the windows, and the holes stopped with rags and old hats.

He is a great borrower of his thrifty neighbor's implements, but never returns the borrowed article, and when it is sent for, it can't be found.

He is, in person, a great sloven, and never attends public worship; or if he does occasionally do so, he comes sneaking in when the service is half out.

He neglects his accounts, and when his neighbor calls to settle with him has something else to attend to.

Take him all in all, he is a poor farmer, a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a poor Christian.

Farmer's Magazine.

The old Elm Tree in Boston.

This pride of Bostonians, the great tree on the Common is now being enclosed by a beautiful iron fence. The gate, when completed, will have a very concise history of the tree as far as known, on an iron tablet.

"He's Nothing but a Farmer"

Said a little Miss, a few evenings since, in a ball-room, as she scornfully curled her pretty lip on being introduced to a fine, generous, open hearted, young fellow, whose broad and expansive forehead was the symbol of his broad acres. He's nothing but a farmer."

And who was she that looked thus disdainfully on one of God's noblemen? She was the daughter of a broken merchant whose fortune had been ruined by the extravagance of a wife and a foolishly proud daughter. Though her father's heart had been by misfortune—and he had paid the penalty of extravagance by incarceration in the home prepared for criminals—his daughter had not yet learnt the difference between pride and worth—extravagance and wealth. The nobleman who ate the bread of industry, and looked every man in the face, with an independence which said "I love you nothing," was in her estimation "only a farmer."

Did those upstart fools, who are characterized as "colish aristocracy"—having more *small* than substance—ever read, even their bibles, they would find that God himself has selected his prophets, and kings 'from among farmers.' Noah was a husbandman, and planted a vineyard—Abraham was rich in cattle, and Lot had flocks and herds—insomuch that there was not pasture enough for both, and they divided the country. Lot selected the plains of Jordan, and Abraham taking the hilly country of Canaan.

Jacob was a great cattle grower, as he presented Esau, with five hundred head of cattle. Moses was a wool-grower—Gideon was taken from his threshing-floor. Saul was a herdsman even while he was king. David was a shepherd and was taken from that occupation to be king of Israel, and the ancestor—according to flesh of the Messiah—Uzziah was a cattle grower, Elisha was plowing with twelve yoke of oxen (probably breaking up prairies, or turning up subsoil) when Elijah cast his mantle on him, a prophet.

And yet, though God honored the husbandman—selected his kings and prophets from among the farmers, and even carried on agriculture on a small scale himself—(having planted a garden eastward of Jerusalem)—yet he has not aristocracy, turn up their noses, that were never wiped with "a paid for pocket-handkerchief" and cry out, "Oh, he is nothing but a farmer!"

Soulouque, the Negro Emperor.

The Emperor has the weakness of his race for dress and probably few, if any of his imperial or royal brothers in any quarter of the globe have a more costly wardrobe. He attaches full enough importance to the kind of consequence which men in office derive from their tailors, and never appears in public except in full toilet. Even at private receptions he commonly wears his sword and cocked hat. His taste for dress is extravagant. He has one coat, made in Paris, which cost him \$1,200—I quote the well-authenticated gossip of the court circle—and a pair of boots made in New York, decorated with brilliants and gold, which cost \$200. The cane with which he commonly walks cost \$400. He has several swords, the handles of which are richly jewelled. He has seven stars composed of diamonds, which he wears on great occasions, each of which cost over \$4,000. He will wear nothing but the best of his kinds, and has, a special aversion to anything plebeian or unimperial. Hence his indignation at the proposition to sell him Queen Adelaide's second-hand coach. Hence also his reply to an artist who wished to make a bust of him; he consented, but said, "Mind now, you must ask a high price for me, I'll not be sold cheap; take care." A copy of this bust, by the way, was in the Crystal Palace.

Soulouque has about as little education as it is possible for a man to have with his talent in his position. Since he reached his present dignity he is said to have learned to read French, and his panegyrists say that he speaks and reads it elegantly. I presume he made some progress under his instructors, and speaks it with about as much ease and elegance as the president of an American college talks the Latin, in which he confers its degrees and honors. Both would be sorely puzzled if they were called upon to say anything more than they had prepared for. I was told that he had Uncle Tom's Cabin read to him twice, he was so delighted with it; but no one intimated that he read it himself. I was also told that he sent an autograph letter to Mrs. Stowe, thanking her for the pleasure he had derived from her famous book. It he wrote the letter himself, he must have made more proficiency in his studies than he has generally the credit of.

After the sting of folly has made men wise, they find it hard to conceive that others can be as foolish as they have been.

Christianity in New York.

Last Sunday, being the first Sunday in September, the churches of this great city were generally "re-opened for the season." They were not all closed during the month of August, but those which remained open are the exceptions and not the rule. Many of them have been painted and refurnished. I use the latter word with a meaning. The Metropolitan taste in the construction of houses for divine worship has become dilettante, and in so far, has departed, let me add, from the simplicity of the gospel of Christ. The fashion here is to build costly temples and to fit them up with splendor that requires much time and cost and money to maintain untarnished. So the temples must be shut and the worshippers excluded for several weeks—that the *fine gold* (upon the cornices and the pulpit and the altar) become not dim!—Meanwhile the ministers rove and the people rove too—neither knowing where the others go—unless perchance they meet at Saratoga, or Newport, or some other fashionable watering place. "What becomes of the sick poor of the flocks in the absence of these ministers?"—says some unsophisticated reader. Why, bless your innocent heart, *such temples as I am speaking of*, do not have the *poor* among their worshippers! The pew holders are all rich or at least appear to be, if we judge from their "purple and fine linen;" and the "sick poor" therefore are a small cause of concern to the absent minister.

I have my doubts whether this system of shutting up the sanctuary a whole month, is reconcilable to the spirit of Christianity. It is not to be denied that ministers need rest in the summer, but there is no need to shut the churches while they take it, and especially to have them all shut at once, leaving sin and Satan to undisturbed revels in the Metropolis! Ah, my dear Post, Religion is quite too fashionable a thing with us—and I don't wonder that the hearts of good old fashioned christians bleed over the degeneracy of the church. Last Sunday the organs sounded solemnly, the choirs chanted delightfully, the ministers preached eloquently, the congregations gathered thickly, the silks and laces and feathers of the ladies were all magnificent; temples—but beneath all the outward pomp and show of the service—it is greatly to be feared there was quite too little of the meek and lowly and self denying spirit of what we are fond of calling "our holy and blessed religion." I am thankful, however, that the godless and churchless mouth of August has departed, and that the Sunday light is again permitted to stream into our sanctuaries albeit it flows through stained glass—and that those whose feet and hearts incline towards God's altars, are not debarred from kneeling there, by great and massive portals of oak and iron as fast closed as the old oracles of Delphos. It is really pleasant to have once more *Sundays that are Sundays*, and to be able to go to our wonted places of worship. I wish Horace Smith's fine poem, entitled "*Why are our churches shut?*" could be read from every pulpit of the recently closed temples in this and other cities.—Post.

A First Rate Temperance Talk.

A captain of a packet sailing from New York to Liverpool, says, he never heard but one Temperance talk that was anything, but that was "first rate." He once went to a Temperance meeting at Liverpool, to oblige a friend, and a good looking, well dressed man was called upon to address the meeting, and said that he never made a speech in his life and did not believe he ever should; for it was not in him. However, he would tell what temperance had done for him. When he used to drink, somehow he never was well, could never pay his quarter's rent, nor his weekly bills, nor clothe himself nor his family decently; but now that he had left off drinking, his rent was punctually paid to the day—he had weekly accounts for he had always ready money. They all saw how he was dressed—and, taking a nice looking woman by the arm, and four children by the hand he said, "You see how my wife and children are in health and appearance. Well their food and dress is paid for; and if you want to see how my house is furnished, come and see me any evening except church night which is Tuesday and this meeting which is Thursday and you will find me in as well furnished room, as any one needs.—Besides that have a hundred pounds in the Savings' Bank.—That's all I can say to night." And he sat down.

The question has been asked why it is considered impolite for gentlemen to go into the presence of ladies in their shirt sleeves, whilst it is considered in every way correct for the ladies themselves to appear before gentlemen without any sleeves at all.

Wood is the thing after all, as the man with a pine leg said when the mad dog bit it.

Anecdote of Hogarth.

A few months before this ingenious artist was seized with the malady which deprived society of one of its most distinguished ornaments, he proposed to his matchless pencil the work he has entitled a Tail Piece—the first idea of which is said to have been started in company, while the convivial glass was circulating round his own table.

"My next undertaking," said Hogarth, "shall be the End of all things."

"If that is the case," replied one of his friends, "your business will be finished, for there will be an end of the painter."

"There will be so," answered Hogarth, sighing heavily, "and therefore the sooner my work is done the better."

Accordingly, he began the next day, and continued his design with diligence that seemed to indicate an apprehension (as the report goes) he should not live till he completed it. This, however, he did in the most ingenious manner, by grouping everything which could denote the end of all things—a broken bottle—an old broom worn to the stump—the outfall of an old firelock—a cracked bell—a bow unstrung—a crown tumbled in pieces—towers in ruins—the sign-post of a tavern, called the World's End, tumbling—the moon in her wane—the map of the globe burning—a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chains which held it dropping down—Pegasus and his horses being dead in the clouds—a vessel wrecked—Time, with hour glass and scythe broken—a tobacco pipe in his mouth, the last whiff of smoke going out—a play-book open, with "exeat omnes," stamped in the corner—an empty purse—and a statute of bankruptcy taken out against Nature.

"So far so good," cried Hogarth—"nothing remains but this"—taking his pencil in a sort of prophetic fury, and dashing of a painter's pallet broken—"Finit!" exclaimed Hogarth, "the deed is done—all is over."

It is a very remarkable and well known fact, that he never again took the pallet in hand. It is a circumstance less known perhaps, that he died in about a year after he had finished that extraordinary tail-piece.

George Bancroft, the Historian.

Bancroft is one of our greatest men.—Endowed with a most piercing and at the same time poetic mind, he examines the history of a period with the rigid scrutiny of a judge, and then narrates the story with the lofty enthusiasm of a bard. Whether he is describing the noble ardor of Columbus, the half inspired fortitude of the puritans, the careless courage of Cavaliers, or the wonderful western journeyings of La Salle and Vincennes, the story still moves on with absorbing interest, and sometimes with epic grandeur, his natural talents have been cultivated with most assiduous zeal; and to the acquirements of a New England college he adds the profoundest studies of a German University. His history, with its deep and careful research, judicious and philosophic thought, its life-like character painting and gorgeous diction, is a treasure for American readers, and an honor to American literature.

St. Louis Republican.

Useful Receipt.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—This is one of the numerous rural luxuries which the farmer has always the power to obtain at small expense. The following is the receipt for making it:—Take of green corn full in the milk twelve ears, and grate it. To this, add one quart of sweet milk, one fourth of a pound of fresh butter, four eggs, well beaten, pepper and salt as much as may be deemed necessary; stir the ingredients well together, and bake in a buttered dish. Some add to the ingredients a quarter of a pound of fine sugar, and eat with sauce. It is an excellent dish cold or warm, with meat or sauce; but pictures of the most exquisite taste declare for it, we believe, and with the first service.

N. Y. Farmer.

Master and Pupil.

Dr. Edward Beecher, in a lecture before the American Teacher's Institute, at its recent meeting in Providence, uttered a noble sentiment, which is thus reported by a correspondent of the Post. It conveys a lesson which every parent and every teacher should heed: "It is of the highest importance to treat with respect the sense of justice in a child.—In my experience as a committeeman, I have often known the teacher to be wrong and the scholar to be right. I would say to a teacher always respect the sense of justice in the pupil. It is better that a teacher should make twenty acknowledgments of error, before the whole school, than that sense of justice in the smallest pupil should be outraged in a single instance."

An Editor down South, who had served four days on the jury, says he is so full of law that it is hard to keep from cheating somebody.

Correspondence, &c.

RALEIGH, September 10th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Your very polite invitation "to be present at a public dinner to be given on the 28th instant, by the citizens of Caswell irrespective of party," to the Hon. John Kerr, has been received, and I regret it will be out of my power, owing to professional engagements, to attend, for be assured, it would afford me the highest gratification, to contribute to that honor, which is so justly due your distinguished Representative, whose sterling patriotism, and inflexible devotion to the rights of the South, have solicited admiration, and fellow citizens.

It cannot be disguised gentlemen, the fact stands out in the boldest relief, that the Fanaticism of the North, with a recklessness unexampled, even in its own hitherto most reckless course, is precipitating the Country, upon a most threatening and fearful crisis, one, which, in desiring to break down the institutions of the South, most inevitably accomplish the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction of those bright hopes, which in years past, were indulged with confidence, that we were destined to continue a great, united, happy people. For if the constitutional rights, and peace of the South, are to become a prey to that reckless spirit, which seems resolved "to rule or ruin," how can it be reasonably expected, that our people should remain attached to that Union, which becomes their *curse*, so soon as it ceases to be their *protection*.

Year after year, for nearly twenty years, has the spirit of Fanaticism continued its work of agitation, the press of its own section, teeming with effusion, the most bitter and vindictive in their tone towards us, pouring into Congress, petitions the most abusive, and violent, arresting the public business in that body, with speeches, breathing a fiery hostility to an institution, which is clearly interwoven with our domestic relations, seeking every opportunity to fix upon us, an odious discrimination in the legislation of Congress on the subject of the Territories, and whereby the efforts of great and patriotic men, to do good, some extent, secured our rights and recognized our equality with the rest of the Union, raising all its energies, with renewed and more reckless zeal, to accomplish the *ruin* of those laws, and to strike blows, more fatal to our rights, and yet more destructive to our peace and happiness.

Can it be expected that the spirit of our people should longer sleep under such aggressions? How in reason and justice, can forbearance be asked of us, where forbearance has ceased to be a virtue? Does Fanaticism expect yet greater concession, to its already insulgent and exorbitant demands? If so are we ready and willing to concede them and by such concession, make ourselves *slaves*, with but the names of a free government, and an equal Constitution? It cannot be, that we are prepared for such degrading humiliation.

For myself, I believe it the duty of our people, a duty which they owe to themselves as freemen, to their children who are to succeed them, to every thing which they regard as sacred and honorable, to overlook, to forget, to discard *party*, in the presence of this great and vital generation, to throw its fetters to the winds, and prepare for the crisis which is approaching, the issue which the North seems wildly determined to face upon them, resolved that whilst reflecting the rights of other sections, they will submit to no further encroachments upon their own.

Let me not be misunderstood. I am no advocate of *rash* measures. Rashness is not the characteristic of *wise* and *brave* men firmly resolved on the protection of their rights. I have longed to witness the union of the true and conservative men of all sections to save the Union, but whether such a co-operation succeed or not, in the face of the dangers which threaten, my motto is, "The union of the whole South for the protection, safety, perpetuity and love of the South!"

Wishing you much enjoyment on your festive occasion, I am gentlemen your friend and fellow citizen.

H. W. MILLER.

GREENSBORO, Sept. 14, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: On my return on yesterday from an excursion to the mountains, I found your favor of the 6th inst., informing me that the citizens of Caswell irrespective of party propose giving a public dinner to the Hon. John Kerr, on the 28th inst., and inviting me to be present with you upon that occasion. It would afford me great pleasure to partake of the hospitality of your citizens on the occasion alluded to in honor of our representative in Congress, but I regret to say that professional engagements, on that day will require my presence in a distant part of the district.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
RALPH CORRELL.

HERMITAGE, ROCKINGHAM CO., N. C.,

September 25th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Acknowledgment with profound gratitude, the receipt of your name, requesting me to be present at a public dinner, to be given to the Hon. John Kerr, at Vanceville, on the 28th inst., by his friends and neighbors, as a testimonial of their approbation of his course on the Nebraska and Kansas bills at the late session of Congress. And you add, that the people of Caswell, without distinction of party, are ready to give their earnest support to the principle contained in said bill.

From my long acquaintance with that gentleman, I can the more readily bear testimony to his great moral worth, and exemplary deportment, whom the people of Caswell may well delight to honor.

The distinguished compliment proposed to your Hon. representative, for his patriotic course in sustaining the principle, that a free people shall remain free to establish their own form of Government, is well merited by him.

I never permitted myself to doubt his course in behalf of that bill, neither could I see how any Southern Statesman could refuse to support a principle so just and republican, and more especially, when it was clearly manifested that the whole Abolition and Free-soil party of the North, other device to defeat it.

Had it been my privilege to represent the 6th Congressional district, that bill should most certainly have received my warmest support. He that has not seen sufficient in the political horizon, to awaken a jealous distrust, in the fidelity of a large portion of the Northern people, to our free institutions, must have been a careless observer of passing events, or indifferent to our country's fate.

And should the Southern people fail to present an unbroken phalanx, in opposition to the aggressions of the Abolitionists and Free-soilers of the North, there is imminent danger, to the existence of our Government, which is the purest and best on the face of the Globe.

But it is to be hoped that when such distinguished Statesmen as your own faithful representative, can break the fetters of party, and join the patriots of the Union, to establish the principle that freemen shall enjoy freemen's rights, that his brilliant example will reflect such a ray of light that all fanatics and misguided individuals, may ponder on their course and change the error of their way.

My absence from the State at that time, will deprive me of the pleasure of joining with you, and mingling with the people of Caswell in rendering unto your honorable representative that tribute of approbation, richly deserved by him. For this manifestation of your kindness, I beg leave to tender to you, and through you, to the people of Caswell, the assurance of my high regard.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BOYD.

Messrs. E. Graves,
A. Gunn,
A. C. Lindsey,
N. M. Roan.

ASHVILLE, Sep. 21, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: On my return, after an absence of some days, I found your letter of the 2d instant, inviting me to be present at a dinner to be given "irrespective of party" to the Hon. John Kerr, as a compliment to him for his course, especially with reference to the Nebraska bill of the last session of Congress. Entertaining the highest respect personally for your distinguished representative, and heartily approving his course on the occasion referred to, if my engagements permitted it would give me the greatest pleasure to accept the invitation. The importance of the Kansas and Nebraska act cannot be overrated. It removed from the statute book an odious and unjust discrimination which had existed there for nearly half a century. That restriction, a mark of inferiority, was degrading to the South, and as such, ought never to have been originally submitted to by her. In consequence, however, of the want either of wisdom, or of manliness and courage on the part of the men of 1820, they rested the highest obligation upon every right thinking and right feeling son of the South, to avail himself of the first fair opportunity to place his section back again where it originally stood, on an equal footing with the North. This result has now been accomplished, and we stand as equals in the Union with our brethren of the North. All who have taken a part in this transaction, may well feel proud of the accomplishment. I declare to you, gentlemen, that after a Congressional service of nearly ten years, I would rather that every vote of mine on all other questions should be obliterated from the Journals, than be deprived of my participation in that one act.

As a citizen of this great Republic, I would rather that my name should go down to posterity associated with those of the true and brave men who carried this measure, than to have had a part in all the legislation that has been transacted in my time. Whether the territory of Kansas will ever constitute a slaveholding State, as it inevitably would if left to voluntary settlement and the usual course of things, or whether the extraordinary combination between northern capitalists and abolition associations shall prevent this, will not, in my judgment, materially diminish the importance of the measure. The Federal Government has done us justice, however much reason we may have to complain of the acts of a portion of the northern people. We now stand in a position of equality, and we owe it to those who are to come

after us, and to the cause of truth, justice, and of political liberty in all time to come, never to surrender that favorable position. No consideration, either pecuniary or political, no love of temporary ease and quiet, can atone for such a sacrifice, because no people have ever been permanently prosperous, who have admitted their inferiority to others, or consented to be degraded to a state of political vassalage. A sense of sectional or national ignominy *unmanly* and in time destroys any people. To this, like other laws of Providence, no exception can be found in history. We must, therefore, I repeat, maintain our present position at any cost. Any one of our citizens who is capable of doubting on such a point, ought to be regarded as unfit to occupy any public station.

This great measure was not passed without extreme difficulty. In fact I know of no parliamentary act, that has been carried in the face of such formidable, obstinate, and unscrupulous opposition.

Those Southern representatives who contributed by their efforts to its success, are worthy of great praise, but no applause which language can express, is adequate to do justice to the representatives from the North who stood by us in the struggle. These gentlemen, against all calculations of personal or political advantage, in defiance of the opposition of sectional prejudices, of abolition clamor, and all the denunciations of fanaticism, with unwavering firmness and courage, never surpassed by its magnitude, came into the struggle and carried the measure triumphantly. They well knew the peril they incurred, but their manly love of right and justice caused them to disregard all selfish considerations. Those who saw that they would be put down for the time, felt confident, nevertheless, that in the end truth would triumph over all opposition, and full justice be done to their motives.

We ought, therefore, to lose no proper occasion for bestowing merited commendation on these men. Those individuals in the South who assail their motives, ought to be covered with contempt and execration as deep as that which would bury him who should sneer at the motives of Lafayette or Kosciuszko, and charge that they marched under the banners of Washington merely from a selfish hope of reward.

Undoubtedly the original yielding renders it more difficult now to defend our just rights, but I do not despair at all of our being able, by proper efforts, to maintain our position in the Union, provided our resolution to do so is sufficiently decided and general.

Permit me in conclusion, gentlemen, to express my grateful sense of the complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to refer to my own course in this connection.

With sentiments of the highest regard, your obedient servant,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

To Messrs. Allen Gunn,
N. M. Roan,
E. Graves, Sen.,
A. C. Lindsey, &c., &c.

The Foreign Population.

We publish to-day, from the Baltimore Sun, an interesting article on this subject. The total white population of the United States in 1850, was within a fraction of twenty millions; and only about two millions two hundred and ten thousand of these were foreigners by birth. North Carolina has two thousand five hundred and twenty-four of foreign birth to five hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty natives. New York has the largest foreign born population; but if her native people are inclined to regard this as injurious, as upon the whole it is not, they must also bear in mind the great advantages they are realizing from their port, common to so many States, which attracted this population to their midst.

There are facts in the Sun's article which deserve to be noted and remembered. They make conclusive answer to much that we hear now-a-days, from certain agitators and demagogues, about the danger from Catholics and the foreign population generally.

The following article, from the Boston Courier a Know Nothing abolition paper has been going the rounds of Southern Whig Know Nothing papers:

"Who are our office-holders? Below is a list of officers in the service of the United States, with place and birth. These figures and facts tell their own story, and answer the above question:

	Am.	For.
Washington, D. C.		
State Department	12	16
Treasury Department	193	278
Department of the Interior	333	500
Officers and agents in the service of the House of Representatives	10	40
Post Office Department	11	80
Ministers and Consuls	151	106
Coast survey	15	20
United States mint	35	12
Light house board, inspectors, and keepers	31	392
United States revenue marine service	35	30
	767	2,489

"The list of custom-house officers in the different States shows 215 Americans and 1,839 foreigners. Let native Americans ponder these facts.

Now, we do not hesitate to say that if the above statement were correct, we should at once unite with others in insisting that justice should be done to the native population; but the statement of the Courier is utterly and no doubt intentionally false. The very reverse is

the truth as can be shown by this Blue Book, and by facts procured from the Departments at Washington by the Union and Baltimore Sun newspapers. The following from the Washington Correspondence of the Sun, agrees substantially with the statistics on the subject given in the Union, and may be relied on as correct:

"A mendacious statement in regard to the present Federal office holders, of American and foreign origin, respectively, having gone the round of the press, I have taken some pains to ascertain the truth, and can now report in regard to three Departments without the least fear of contradiction in any one particular.

The mendacious statement above alluded to states that in the State Department there are employed 12 Americans and 16 foreigners; in the Department of the Interior, 338 Americans and 500 foreigners; and in the Post Office Department 11 Americans and 80 foreigners.

The truth is as follows: There are 21 clerks in the State Department—of whom 19 were native born, 1 born of American parents transiently abroad; 2 foreign born; 1 messenger native born; 1 packer native born; 2 watchmen native born; 7 laborers native born; 1 laborer foreign born. Thirty-five in all, 30 of whom are native citizens, and 5 citizens of foreign birth.

Of those employed abroad, there are 1st: Ministers, Commissioners, Secretaries of Legation, and agents connected with them 42—of these 4 were born abroad, 3 of whom have been naturalized, and 1, the U. S. Dispatch agent in London, has not. 2d: Consuls, and commercial agents, whole number 230—of these 49 were born abroad, of whom 21 have been naturalized and 1 has not; and 1 was born under the flag of the U. States; the rest (26) may have been naturalized but of these the department has no evidence. 3d: Employed in the United States or their Territories as Governors and Secretaries of Territories or Dispatch agents, whole number 15 of whom 13 were born in the United States. The rest (two of whom are dispatch agents) were probably so born, but of this the Department has no direct evidence. The personnel of the State Department has recently been increased by 5, 4 of whom are natives and 1 of foreign birth.

In the Post Office Department, D. C., there are the following employees:

Clerks 84, Assistant Postmasters General 3, Messenger 1, Assistant Messengers 2, Watchmen 3, Laborers 7, Total 100. Of the above number there are 88 Americans and 13 adopted aliens. Among the latter, 3d assistant postmaster general was born in Ireland, but came to the United States when 8 months old. One clerk born in England, resided 40 years in the United States; another of Switzerland resided 27 years in America; a third was born in England, but came here 3 months old, and is now fifty-nine years of age. G. A. Schwarzman, clerk, was born in Germany, came here when sixteen years of age, and has served 10 years in the American army. All the other clerks of foreign birth have resided many years in America, and some of them have served five years in the army.

	Amr.	For.
In the Interior Department		
there are employed	16	4
In the Land Office	112	12
Patent Office,	55	4
Indian Bureau,	17	2
Pension Office,	52	5
Conn. Pub. Build., Watchmen, Police, Keepers of Bridges, and under his control,	21	6
Penitentiary,	13	2
	286	35

Having given the number of native and foreign born citizens holding office under the general government, in the State and Interior, and Post-office Departments, I now add the number of those employed in the Treasury. I leave out the Custom House, because in regard to them local politics are supposed to sway the minor appointments, which are not made here, merely ratified and confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

	Amer.	For.
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury,	33	2
Office of the 1st Comptroller,		
" 2d Comptroller,	18	1
" 1st Auditor,	22	0
" 2d Auditor,	25	1
" 3d Auditor,	78	4
" 4th Auditor,	19	0
" 5th Auditor,	7	1
" 6th Auditor,	97	7
Treasurer of the U. States and Ass. Treasury offices,	31	2
Register of the Treasury,	23	4
Solicitor,	8	0
Commissioner of Customs,	13	0
Total 416,	393	20

In the Coast Survey a number of Germans, mostly naturalized, are employed at pauper prices, some averaging less than half the wages of watchmen and laborers, though they are supposed to understand drawing, engineering and other branches of applied mathematics. They are employed, I suppose, because no native citizens will do the same kind of work, at similar pauper rates. The whole number of employees consists of 40.

	Amer.	For'n.	Unk'n.
Revenue Cutter Service,	65	0	0
U. S. Mint and branches,	31	3	3
Light House and Board,	6	0	0

Light House Keepers in the U. S.

	1	0	35
Maine,	3	0	0
New Hampshire,	3	0	0
Massachusetts,	40	0	11
Rhode Island,	11	0	0
New York,	33	11	17
Pennsylvania,	2	0	0
Connecticut,	14	1	0
Vermont,	1	0	0
New Jersey,	6	0	0
Delaware,	13	2	10
Maryland,	19	1	0
North Carolina,	20	0	3
South Carolina,	5	2	0
Georgia,	2	0	9
Florida,	10	2	8
Alabama,	0	0	3
Mississippi,	1	0	1
Louisiana,	11	7	12
Texas,	6	0	1
Ohio,	11	0	0
Michigan,	20	3	16
Indiana,	0	0	1
Illinois,	3	0	0
Wisconsin,	6	3	1
California,	0	0	4
Total,	340	35	135

Recapitulation.

	Amer.	For'n.	Unk'n.	Total
State Department, Ministers and Consuls,	140	54	23	217
Treasurer Department, exclusive of Custom Houses,	733	58	175	966
Department of Int. P. O. Department,	604	88	106	798
	88	12	0	100
Grand Total,	1589	215	304	2108

Let the Know Nothing organs, if they can, meet these facts. A cause, which relies for its existence and progress, on a deliberate misrepresentation of the records of the country, only needs to be exposed to incur at once the condemnation of the people. Natives are filling nineteen-twentieths, perhaps, of all the offices in the United States, including those under the State governments; and many of those of foreign birth who are in office are Protestants; and yet we hear a great outcry about foreigners holding office, and the danger to our liberties from the political movements of the Roman Catholic Church! We shall join in no crusade, now or hereafter, against foreigners or so-called "aliens." It is the old crusade which was gotten up under the elder Adams, and arrested and crushed for a time by the election of Thomas Jefferson. Modern Whiggery has raised it up and revived it for the advancement of its own selfish purposes; and this fact, of itself, ought to be a warning to all true Democrats. But while occupying this ground, we are by no means insensible to the danger that would result from the predominance of any Church in political affairs. Churches have no business with politics or the science of civil government. A union between any Church and the State would inevitably prostitute religion itself, and in the end destroy our liberties. Give us the evidence that the Catholic Church is aiming at political power and control in this country, and we will be among the first to unite with others in resisting its efforts in that respect; and so as to all Churches, by whatever name they are known. But we must perceive the evil—we must have reason to believe that the effort referred to is being made, before we can determine—bearing allegiance as we do to a free and tolerant Constitution—to join in a movement which must, in the nature of things, array sect against sect and create a bitter contest between races and religions.

We read, a short time since, in one of our Northern exchanges, an appeal by an Irishman and adopted citizen to his brethren in this country, in which, while he insisted on all their rights under the Constitution, he at the same time admonished them as to the propriety of being orderly and quiet at elections and public meetings, and of doing nothing for the purpose merely of offending the native population. This is sound advice, and it applies to a large number of adopted citizens, especially in the Northern States. Let the Democrat Irish and Germans, as they are called attend strictly to their daily duties, and demean themselves, as many of them do, as quiet, orderly, and loyal citizens; let them, while they defend themselves and their just rights when assailed, refrain from encroaching on the rights of others; let them avoid ardent spirits and quarrels on election days, but deposit their votes and leave broils and liquor to others—let them do this, and our word for it, such of them as we are referring to will soon think more of themselves and be more respected by others; and they will thereby deprive their enemies, the Know Nothings, of the last pretext they can have for assailing and abusing them. As to their rights as citizens after being duly naturalized, they are as safe as they could wish them to be; they are grounded in the Constitution itself, and no storm which intolerance or bigotry may raise can sweep them away. If riots occur, let the law be maintained by all hazards; if disorder and bloodshed should ensue, let those who occasioned them be summarily and severely punished, whether they be native or adopted citizens; and if the ordinary means for preserving public peace and public order will not avail, let bayonets and grapeshot do the work. This is a country of Constitutions and of law; and property and personal rights are to be guarded and maintained, if needs be, by the whole power of the State. Recently, New Orleans and St. Louis have been injured in character, and well nigh disgraced, by mob violence occasioned by Know Nothings and the resistance they encountered; and we should not be surprised if New York and Philadelphia should both be subjected, at the approaching Fall elections, to the control of infuriated mobs.—Stand-

The Spectator.



MILTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1854.

Advertisements or communications intended for insertion in the Spectator, must be handed in by three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. This rule will be adhered to in all cases.

No communication will be published in the "Spectator" unless accompanied by a responsible name. To this rule we must strictly adhere.

It has become our sad duty to announce the death of the Senior Editor of the Spectator, NATHANIEL JONES PALMER is no more. He departed this life at Cherry Hill, his residence, near Milton, on Saturday, the 7th of October, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, P. M., surrounded by his family and a number of his relatives and friends. He was taken sick at Cluster Springs, Halifax county, Virginia, on Wednesday, the 27th of September, but was well enough to ride home the next day. No dangerous symptoms manifested themselves, until Wednesday, the 4th instant, when he was taken with a congestive chill, and remained in a stupor most of the time until he died. He was just forty-nine years and eleven months old. It may not be amiss at this time, to give a brief sketch of the life of the deceased. He was born in the Haw Fields, Orange county, North Carolina, on the 7th of November, 1804. He served his apprenticeship at the printing business, with Dennis Heartt, Esq., the venerable Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder. During that time he prosecuted the study of law, and was admitted to practice in the county court soon after he was twenty-one years of age. He removed to Milton, and commenced the publication of the "Spectator" in October, 1831. The paper was continued six years, mostly under his own management, after which he devoted himself to the practice of his profession until the time of his death. In July, 1853, he purchased the "North Carolina Democrat," and at the close of the volume changed it to the "Milton Spectator," the name it now bears. He was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and always did all in his power to advance the interest of that denomination. He was also a warm friend to the cause of Internal Improvements, as his acts will testify.

He was buried on Monday last, with the ceremony of the Sons of Temperance, after an impressive funeral discourse by the Rev. Thomas W. Tobey. This sad calamity has fallen suddenly upon us, yet we must not murmur, but console ourselves with the reflection that our loss is his eternal gain.

The Biblical Recorder, the organ of the Baptist denomination in N. Carolina, will hereafter be published by M. G. Meredith & Co. The following extract from its columns will explain the change: We call attention to a letter in another column addressed by Sister Meredith to the patrons of the Recorder. It will be seen by its perusal that she has disposed of a portion of her interest in the Recorder, with a view of removing with her family to the Southwest. The publication of the Recorder will hereafter be carried on in the city, according to an arrangement of the purchasers, who will assume the entire management of that department. The Editor continues his connexion with it as heretofore.

We think the change of location in its publication will be highly advantageous to the Recorder, enabling us to make a better paper than we have yet been able to do. The typographical appearance of the paper, we are authorized to say, will also be improved.

The State Agricultural Fair will commence at Raleigh, on the 17th instant. Judging from the preparation being made throughout the State, it promises to be a good exhibition. Several of our citizens will exhibit articles. Our neighbor, C. H. Richmond, Esq., we understand, will exhibit some of his superior plows.

James N. Montgomery, Esq., was, on Tuesday of County Court, unanimously elected States' Attorney for this county, in the place of John A. Graves, Esq., resigned. This is a good selection; Mr. Montgomery being a young man of decided talents and great energy.

Editor's Table.

Harper's Magazine for October has been received.

"Graham's," for October is before us. It contains as usual good embellishments, and a choice variety of reading matter. Hendley's Life of Washington, (illustrated) is yet an important feature in Graham.

The University Magazine for October is an excellent number. The contents are a "Lecture on the English Language," by Rev. Wm. Hooper, D. D.; "Willard's debut in College," quite an amusing sketch; Legend of St. Patrick's Spring; a Memoir of Gen. John Ashe, of the Revolution; Editorial Table.

The North Carolina Baptist State Convention, will meet in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 12th of October, 1854, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Mrs. Anne Royall, formerly Editress of the Huntress, Washington, D. C., died in that city last week at the advanced age of ninety-two years. She is well known as the author of the celebrated "Black Book," and a book of travels. While collecting the material for the latter she visited our town, and is distinctly recollected by several of our citizens. She was the widow of a captain in the Revolutionary army, and as such received a pension from the Government. Her principal support, however, was derived from liverying black mail upon the members of Congress, and other officers of the Government at Washington.

Ministers in Congress.

Mr. Mescham, of Vermont, recently elected to Congress, is a Congregational minister. His colleague, Mr. Sabin, is a Baptist minister. Mr. Knowlton, just elected in Maine, is a Baptist minister, and his colleague, Mr. Milliken, a Universalist preacher. We do not know upon what pretext these gentlemen have deserted the pulpit for politics. Perhaps they are sent as missionaries. And in that capacity they will have a field in which they may be eminently useful. Wonder if there are no vacant churches in either of those States.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. George A. Smith & Co. in another column. Their stock of dry goods, groceries, and hardware will compare favorably with any in our town.

The Rev. W. M. Ferguson, we learn, has declined the call extended to him by the Baptist church in this place to become its pastor.

Fall Elections.

The following is a list of the States yet to vote this fall, and the time of holding their elections:

	October	19
Ohio		
Massachusetts	November	7
New York	November	7
New Jersey	November	7
Illinois	November	7
Michigan	November	7
Wisconsin	November	7

The election in Pennsylvania and Indiana took place yesterday. These States were all Democratic at their last elections except Massachusetts. In most of them the Know Nothing and temperance questions are so mingled, that it is difficult to form any calculation as to the result this year.

In addition to these, the election for mayor of the city of Baltimore takes place during the latter part of this month. This election has excited a good deal of interest, from the fact that the contest is between the Democrats and Know Nothings alone.

Conviction of Rev. P. W. Dowd.

We learn that the trial of the indictment against the Rev. P. W. Dowd, which took place last week in Johnston Superior Court, for an assault upon a young lady of this county, resulted in his conviction. The charge was that he attempted, at her father's house, to take improper liberties with her. Messrs. Ransom and Moore appeared on the part of the State, and Messrs. Miller and G. W. Haywood for the defendant.

Mr. Dowd was sentenced by the court to twenty days' imprisonment. We learn that he appealed thereupon to the Supreme Court. The costs of the prosecution, which he will have to pay will amount to five or six hundred dollars.

The Revival.

The revival meeting which has been going on in the Baptist church in this place, for several weeks, is still kept up nightly. Within the past week a number of persons have professed conversion, and others are anxiously inquiring the way to Zion. On Sunday last, thirteen candidates for admission into the church militant, making twenty-six in all, received the ordinance of baptism by immersion. The ceremonies were performed by Elder John H. Lacy, the esteemed pastor of the church, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators which lined either bank of the canal, on the deeply interesting and solemn occasion.—Danville Register.

Lenoir.
At the Convention held in Kingston, on Tuesday last, twelve thousand dollars were subscribed to the Atlantic Road, which, together with the subscription of the County, heretofore made, makes the whole amount subscribed by Lenoir, \$62,000.

Davidson College.
Rev. J. B. Adger, of Charleston, was unanimously elected by the Trustees of the Institution at Charlotte, recently, President of the above College, in the place of Dr. Williamson, resigned.

Hon. Presley Ewing. member of Congress from the second District of Kentucky, died of cholera at the Mammoth Cave, on Wednesday last.

Hon. J. W. Jackson, M. C., from Georgia, died of Yellow Fever recently.

Bishop of New York.
The Episcopal Convention of New York elected, on the 8th ballot, the Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., of Albany, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. His principal competitors were Drs. Vinton and Haight.

The New York Express calls attention to the singular coincidence that for the second time now two brothers have been elected over the same Diocese of New York and Pennsylvania—the elder in each case, being chosen first, and being chosen by Pennsylvania.

Bishop Potter was we see it stated, originally from Poughkeepsie. His age is probably about 50 years. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners, fine culture, much talent, and may be said to represent the Low Church party.

Human Life.
Ah! this beautiful world. Indeed, I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine, and heaven is not far off; and it changes suddenly, and it is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us, there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take this great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours, when the fire will neither burn in our hearts or in our hearths, and all without and within is dismal, cold, and dark. Believe, every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not; and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan, is the Democratic candidate in the Salisbury Senatorial District.

A despatch from Washington to the Baltimore Patriot states upon undoubted authority that several "Know Nothing" clerks in the City Post Office were decapitated on Tuesday by order of Col. Barrett, the Postmaster. This he does to meet the wishes of the Democratic party and of the Administration.

The fusion in Indiana between the whigs and abolitionists is almost complete. The democrats have nothing to oppose to this combination but a straight out democratic ticket; and we are glad to see that the prospects is good for their success at the coming election.

COMMON SCHOOL ELECTION.

The following persons are appointed to hold the election at the usual place in their respective School Districts, for the election of three School Committee-men for each district, to serve the ensuing year.

District 1, Range 1, Jos. Simpson, J. Boudin.
District 2, Range 1, Azariah Graves, A. Ware.
District 3, Range 1, Laurellott Johnston, Jas. Watlington.
District 4, Range 1, Robert W. Totten, Henry Badgett.
District 5, Range 1, John Cobb, C. Strader.
District 6, Range 1, J. D. Kesse, W. G. Stokes.
District 1, Range 2, J. C. Penix, James Bralcker.
District 2, Range 2, Thos. Ruff, L. Deshong.
District 3, Range 2, Paul Watlington, John C. Totten.
District 4, Range 2, James H. Gunn, William S. Hatchett.
District 5, Range 2, J. S. Henderson, T. Ware.
District 6, Range 2, Nathan Travis, Wm. Barton.
District 1, Range 3, Nathan Brown, P. Walker.
District 2, Range 3, Henry Turner, Lewis Love.
District 3, Range 3, Cary W. West, Thomas Bigelow.
District 4, Range 3, Pleasant H. Womack, P. Hodnett.
District 5, Range 3, G. P. Womack, J. S. Totten.
District 6, Range 3, Thomas Ray, E. Knight.
District 1, Range 4, H. W. Cooper, William H. Barnwell.
District 2, Range 4, Alex. M. Brannock, John Dameron.
District 3, Range 4, H. F. Adkins, W. N. Kimbro.
District 4, Range 4, Alvis Lea, James Ingram.
District 5, Range 4, William Lea, Thos. Slade.
District 6, Range 4, Nat. Hunt, Daniel Gunn.
District 1, Range 5, J. L. Denny, N. L. Farmer.
District 2, Range 5, S. W. Browning, Calvin J. Richmond.
District 3, Range 5, James Jeremiah Smith.
District 4, Range 5, H. A. Richmond, S. Walton.
District 5, Range 5, J. Chambers, V. Bradsher.
District 6, Range 5, Thomas L. Lea, J. G. Lea.
District 1, Range 6, J. M. Allen, Jarvis Priou.
District 2, Range 6, T. J. Evans, J. H. Fuller.
District 3, Range 6, G. Woods, T. W. Currie.
District 4, Range 6, I. G. Stephens, R. Dillard.
District 5, Range 6, J. B. Rainey, Jos. Moore.
District 6, Range 6, Caleb H. Richmond, Thos. Brandon.

Returns of the election will be made to the chairman, or Gen. Thomas W. Graves, the clerk of the Board of Superintendents, at or before November Superior Court.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER,
Chairman Board of Superintendents.
Milton, September 20, 1854. sep 27-31.

JEWELRY.

The subscriber has a beautiful assortment of Jewelry in store, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Watches, Chains, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Lockets, Cuff Pins, Bracelets, Watch Keys, &c., just to hand, and for sale.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
February 1, 1854. 42 tf

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary surveys, &c., can be obtained, a new, large, and complete Map of North Carolina, five feet by three, well engraved, and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent inquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McCre, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Post Offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the natural features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post Offices, Cities, Villages, Post Roads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855.

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.
In best style, gilt rollers, and first impressions - \$10 00
In plain style, black rollers - 6 00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to

W. M. D. COOKE,
Raleigh, August, 1854. sep 13-14.

GREAT DEMAND

FOR Horses, Buggies, and Carriages! And what is the cause of all this? Why, let me tell you. Every body wants to be the first one to see the goods just opened at the Milton

CLOTHING EMPORIUM;

and I tell you goods they are; goods worth seeing; goods worth buying; and moreover it is the largest stock of Ready Made Clothing that ever was brought in this section of country. Every shelf, every counter, every drawer, and every corner is filled up with

CLOTHING.

You that can procure a horse and buggy, or a carriage, will do well to call as soon as possible, and you that can't get either of those conveniences walk in, and you will not regret the trouble.

BOY'S CLOTHING, a very good and well selected stock.

A few words more I have to say and then I am done. Don't buy before you have examined my stock, and by so doing you will oblige your most humble servant.

ISAAC GETTINGER.
September 27, 1854. oc 4-11.

VALUABLE DWELLING AND FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous of removing to a place convenient to her friends, in the county of Rockingham, N. C., offers for sale her plantation situated on the new road leading from Milton to Halifax C. H., Virginia, two and a half miles east of Milton.

There is on the plantation a good two-story dwelling house in good repair, and all necessary out-houses, including tobacco barns.

The tract contains about 240 acres; 170 in North Carolina and 70 in Virginia, situated immediately on the State line. The dwelling-house and out-houses being in North Carolina. The water is excellent, and the place remarkably healthy. The land is good for the production of tobacco, corn, wheat, &c., and has a sufficiency of timber to keep the place.

A bargain may be had on application to the subscriber on the premises, or to Mr. N. J. Palmer, of Milton.

MARY W. TIMBERLAKE.
Caswell county, N. C., Sept. 20, 1854.

Danville Republican will publish three weeks and forward account to this office.

ROBINSON'S PRACTICE, Vol. 1.

IN PRESS, AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED.

"THE PRACTICE IN COURTS OF JUSTICE IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES,"

By **CONWAY ROBINSON, Esq.**

VOL. 1 as to the place and time of a transaction or proceeding, treating chiefly of the conflict of Laws, and the Statute of Limitations. Also at Press.

2d Edition of Lomax's Digest.

Digest of the Laws of Real Property, generally adopted and in use in the United States; by John Taylor Lomax, LL.D., one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia, and formerly Professor of Law of the University of Virginia.

Second Edition, in 3 vols., Royal 8vo., greatly enlarged and improved.

The new Code of Virginia has been embodied in this edition, and reference made to all the reported cases decided in the Supreme Court of Virginia since 1835 to the 9th and last volume of Gratton's Reports inclusive, as well as additional matter taken from recent English and American authorities, rendering this edition one of the most, if not the most valuable compendium of purely American Law, upon the subject of "Real Property," ever issued in this country. So far as regards Virginia, this edition will be found to present her entire system of Real Property Law, or all of it which is usually brought to the consideration of the Student, and of the Bar, and of the Bench.

A. MORRIS,
Law Bookeller and Publisher,
Main street, Richmond.

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the ensuing session of the General Assembly of N. Carolina, for the passage of an act to amend the charter of the Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Application will also be made for the passage of an act re-acting the act of 1849-50, incorporating a company to build a Toll Bridge across the Dan River, at or near the town of Milton.

Milton, September 27, 1854. sep 27-41.

GEO. A. SMITH & CO.

ARE in receipt of their Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

all of which they are enabled to sell at unusually low prices. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the assortment.

Milton, October 10, 1854. oc 11-14.

N. YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM VESICER & SCHILL'S GENERAL ADV. HOUSE, Appleton's Buildings, 346 and 348 Broadway.

FEVER AND AGUE.

DR. ED. BLEEKER'S

STAMPEDE MIXTURE.

FOR the Fever and Ague, Chagres Fever, Dyspepsia, and all Bilious affections.

The proprietor of this medicine will state, without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that the STAMPEDE MIXTURE has cured more persons where it has been introduced, than any other medicine in use for the above diseases. This medicine has neither Arsenic or Quinine in its composition, all of the ingredients are of a perfectly healthy character, and highly stimulating and invigorating in their tendency. Persons while using this medicine will not be affected by exposure to water or a damp atmosphere more than when in their usual health. Planters in section of the country where the Ague prevails, will do well to adopt this medicine, as the patient is not obliged to lay by while under treatment, and they may be assured, that the medicine will introduce thousands of certificates from those of the highest respectability, but prefers saying to the sick buy one bottle and you will have the infallible proof in yourself. Full directions for its use accompany each bottle.

Certificates can be seen at the office, showing where this medicine has cured when all others have failed.

For Dyspepsia and all other Bilious Complaints, there is not a better medicine in the market.

It has also taken with the most astonishing success in several cases of Rheumatism and Gout; for these complaints took a tablespoonful twice a day.

On Board this Medicine very often has the desired effect. Price \$1 per bottle.

For sale by Druggists in all parts of the United States and Canada.

All wholesale orders must be addressed to **MEAD & BLEEKER,** sole Proprietors, 98 Broadway, New York.

Agents, P. F. PESCHUD, Raleigh; STIMONS, RUFF & Co., Charleston. oc 4-14.

AGENT FOR THE COUNTRY IN NEW YORK.

THE advertiser is prepared to act as General Agent and Correspondent in New York, for business men and others in the interior. He will devote his whole time and attention to the purchase and sale of fancy and household goods, jewelry, watches, &c., and will receive for the same the highest prices. He will also receive for the same the highest prices. He will also receive for the same the highest prices.

Agents, P. F. PESCHUD, Raleigh; STIMONS, RUFF & Co., Charleston. oc 4-14.

ROMANISM.

By Rev. Dr. CUMMING, of London.

Americans, will you read this masterly exposure of the

MYSTERIES OF ROME.

PRICE \$1.

JOHN P. JEWETT AND CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

THE LAMPGLASS.

65,000 PUBLISHED.

THE MOST CHARMING OF AMERICAN ROMANCES.

John P. Jewett & Co., Publishers, Boston.

BUY DR. DADD'S MODERN HORSE DOCTOR.

THE BEST WORK ON THE HORSE EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.—PRICE \$1 25.

John P. Jewett & Co., Publishers, Boston.

\$250,000 RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

ISSUED by authority of a resolution of the Stockholders of said company at a called meeting on the 13th of April, 1854, are offered for sale on terms to be agreed upon by the company, which cannot fail to be satisfactory to purchasers.

These Bonds are redeemable 1st August, 1859. The interest thereon will be paid at the office of the company in Richmond, on the 1st days of February and August, semi-annually.

The payment of both principal and interest is amply secured by a deed of trust upon the property and income of the company, by strict provisions which fully guard the rights and interests of the bond-holders. In addition to which, the Board of Directors have formally pledged themselves to set apart from time to time out of the resources of the company, such sums as will be necessary to provide for the due payment of the principal and interest.

Exclusive of the securities referred to, it may with confidence be said, that the present large and flattering business carried on upon this road, and the well known great productivity of the rich and extensive region in and beyond the limits of the State, which look to this improvement as furnishing the only practicable means of getting its produce to the Richmond or other market, with certainty, on reasonable terms, afford a guarantee of its future prosperity, which it is fully appreciated by the public.

The company does not entertain a doubt, that with the aid of this loan, the entire road will be completed to Danville, its western terminus, in twelve months from this date.

The undersigned will take pleasure in giving any further information that may be desired in relation to the loan or to the road.

VINCENT WITCHER, President.

R. H. MAURY, Directors.

J. BROWN, Jr.,

Richmond, July 10, 1854. jy 26-3m.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

ARE PREPARED AT ALL TIMES TO

grant liberal advances in cash, on all consignments then in hand.

Having been long established, and with ample facilities and conveniences, confidently promise that any business entrusted to us will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

June, 1854. 11-17.

GAZETTEER OF N. CAROLINA.

THE undersigned is engaged, in conjunction with others, in the preparation of a Gazetteer of the State of North Carolina, and desiring to render the work as complete and satisfactory as possible, respectfully solicits the countenance and aid of the citizens of the State in furthering the undertaking.

The miscellaneous character of the materials out of which a Gazetteer of the State must necessarily be constructed, suggests the importance of securing the co-operation of persons in every county who may be able to furnish such minute and local information as could be obtained from no common source. Relying upon the intelligence and public spirit of our citizens, the undersigned takes the liberty to request that persons in any part of the State will, at their earliest possible convenience, furnish him in detail as much information as they possess, or can obtain on the following points, viz:

1. The names of the Post Offices in your County, and the distance and direction from the County Town.

2. The names of the Rivers and Creeks, giving the general direction in which they run, and where they empty.

3. The name and location of Mills, Factories, Foundries, &c., &c.

4. The Schools and Colleges, with the number of Teachers and Pupils.

5. The Churches, designating the denomination of each.

6. The character and productiveness of the Mines and Fisheries, and the principal article of export.

7. The number of Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, and other professional men.

8. The general character of the timber, and the soil in the different parts of the County.

To those who have so promptly responded to the above request, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks, and hopes that many others will communicate such valuable information as they can collect, on all or any of the foregoing subjects of inquiry.

W. D. COOKE,
Raleigh, August, 1854. sep 13-14.

"ALONE."

BY MARION HARLAND.

fit a handsome 12 mo. volume.—Price \$1 25.

A. MORRIS, Publisher,
Richmond, Va.

WHAT THE CRITIC SAYS:

"There are many incidents interwoven with the plot, and the whole story is very prettily written. Miss Harland may henceforth rank among the most successful female novelists of the United States."—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

From the first page to the last, we have been reading with increasing pleasure this charming narrative of a life of mingled joy and sorrow, of trial and consolation, of action and of peace. * * * The moral of the story is profound and unexceptionable; beauty and truth have clasped hands in its recital."—*Fred. News.*

We take especial pleasure in recommending this earnest, chastely written, and exceedingly judicious story to one among the brilliant gems that have recently made their appearance.

From its affectionate heart-speaking "Dedication to my Brother and Sister" to its close, the attention is riveted with intense and irresistible power."—*McClure's Am. Courier, Philad.*

"ALONE"—Such is the simple and striking title of a new American story, possessing far more interest and exhibiting greater originality of talent than any of our late writers have brought out for many a day. It is a story of life in Virginia, the principal scenes being laid in Richmond, and alternating to the plantations of the heroine and her friends.

(*Godley's Lady's Book.*)

It is written in a splendid style, and with no ordinary portraiture of character.

The author is undoubtedly a lady of uncommon ability, and a graceful and attractive writer."—*Boston Traveller.*

True genius, alone, for instance, could have conceived and executed the scene between Lucy and Ida. The book is full of humor, and bears marks of that true genius for whose sake much is excusable. We can point to no recent female work as containing finer passages than "ALONE."—*Boston Post.*

We hazard the opinion that "ALONE" will be found quite as interesting as the last Northern novel."—*Baltimore American.*

MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

\$570. IN CASH PRIZES. \$570.

VOLUME TEN OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

COMMENCES on the 15th of September. It is chiefly devoted to the advancement of the interests of Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and Farmers, and is edited by men practically skilled in the arts and sciences. Probably no other journal of the same character is so extensively circulated, or so generally esteemed for its practical ability. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with engravings, and the claims of all the Patents are published regularly in its columns as they are issued, thus making it a perfect Scientific and Mechanical Encyclopedia of information upon the subjects of Mechanical Improvements, Chemistry, Engineering, and the Sciences generally. It is published weekly in quarto form suitable for binding, and each volume contains four hundred and sixteen pages of Reading Matter, several hundred Engravings, with a full and complete index. Its circulation on the last volume exceeded 23,000 copies per week, and the practical receipts in one volume are worth to any family much more than the subscription price.

The following cash Prizes are offered by the Publishers for the fourteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1855:

\$100 will be given for the largest list; \$75 for the second; \$50 for the third; \$35 for the fourth; \$25 for the fifth; \$15 for the sixth; \$10 for the seventh; \$5 for the eighth; \$3 for the ninth; \$2 for the tenth; \$1 for the eleventh; \$1 for the twelfth; \$1 for the thirteenth; \$1 for the fourteenth.

Cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitor immediately after the 1st of January, 1855.

TERMS.—One copy one year \$2; one copy six months \$1; five copies six months \$4; ten copies six months \$8; ten copies twelve months \$15; fifteen copies twelve months \$22; twenty copies twelve months \$28 in fourteenth.

No number of subscriptions above twenty can be taken at less than \$1 40 each. Names can be sent in at different times and from different post offices.

Southern and Western money taken for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed, post paid, to

128 Fulton street, New York.

Messrs. MUNN & Co. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

August, 1854. aug 30-14.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

THE regular Passenger Train will run daily, (Sundays excepted) between Richmond and Roanoke.

The train will stop for passengers at the following points only: Manchester, Robison's Coal Fields, Tomahawk, Powhatan, Mattoax, Chula, Amelia C. H., Wyanoke, Jennings's Ordinary, Kaytoah, Liberty Church, Meherin, Keyville, Drake's Branch, Overby's, & Roanoke.

Leave Richmond at 6 o'clock, A. M. Returning leave Overby's at 12:40 o'clock, P. M.

Children over 10 and under 15 years of age, half price.

Servants travelling by themselves, must be furnished with two passes, so that one can be retained in the office; and it must be expressly stated on the pass that they are permitted to go on the cars.

Passengers for Charlottesville, can meet Messrs. Moss & Co's coaches at Overby's on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Through to Charlottesville \$5 00

A. TALCOTT,
Chief Engineer and Supt.

aug 16-17.

WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

WILLIAM S. CAMP, (who has conducted business in this city for several years past under the name of Butler and Camp) and Stephen Bonsal, have formed a co-partnership, and will prosecute the Wholesale Grocery Business in all its branches, under the name and style of

CAMP & BONSAI.

They will at all times offer to buyers a large and varied stock of Groceries which will be sold at prices as low as they can be purchased in other markets.

Country Produce will be received on consignment, and account sales and returns promptly made.

Sales of Flour will be strictly attended to, and from the long experience of the senior partner in the sale of that article, they flatter themselves in being able to give entire satisfaction.

Advances made on consignments, and all sales cashed when made on time.

Agents for Dupont's Powder, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices.

July, 1854. aug 9-3m.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned are desirous of selling their valuable Tract of land lying on the waters of Cane creek, in the county of Pittsylvania, Virginia, three miles from Milton, and immediately between the two roads leading from Milton to Danville; about four miles from the track of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, nine miles east of Danville, and adjoining the lands of Wither Keen, William Lyon and others.

The tract contains 495 acres of good tobacco land, with a large body of low ground on the creek, a part of which is original forest and makes good plant land. There is also a sufficient quantity (100 acres) of timber, to keep up the place many years. There is not more productive land in the country, and it is well watered. There is also on it a good dwelling-house, and all necessary out-houses, recently repaired.

Those wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the premises. For further information address A. W. Thomas, Danville, Virginia, or Price N. Thomas, Milton, N. C.

A. W. THOMAS,
PRICE N. THOMAS.

August 12, 1854. aug 16-17.

Danville Register will copy, and present account for payment.

Poetry.

Home Again.

Home again, home again,
From a foreign shore,
And oh, it fills my soul with joy,
To meet my friends once more.
Here I drop the parting tear,
To cross the ocean's foam,
But now I'm once again with those
Who kindly greet me home.
Home again, &c.

Happy hearts, happy hearts,
With mine have laughed in glee,
But oh, the friends I loved in youth,
Seem happier to me;
And if my guide should be the fate,
Which bids me longer roam,
But death alone can break the tie,
That binds my heart to home.
Home again, &c.

Music sweet, music soft,
—Lingers round the place,
And oh, I feel the childhood charm,
That time cannot efface.
Then give me but my homestead roof,
I'll ask no palace dome,
For I can live a happy life,
With those I love at home.
Home again, &c.

Humorous.

How to Join the Know-Nothings.

The Amerbury Villager tells a good story of an exceedingly anxious individual who was "most crazy" to obtain some account of the Know-Nothings. He was told by a wag one day last week that if he would come to—, that night at ten o'clock, and advance fourteen paces into the barn, he would there find a party to initiate him in due form into the mysterious order. The proposition took, and he accordingly went to the place at the time appointed; he had scarcely entered, however, when he was snatched with a most unceremonious "grip" into the rear, which caused him to vacate the premises in double quick time, leaving part of his "hinder" garments in the teeth of a careful watchdog, whose owner had given him the euphoric title of "Know-Nothing."

Dutch Temperance.

An old Dutchman who had recently joined the temperance society, was taken sick and sent for a doctor to prescribe for him who ordered him to take an ounce of brandy per day. The old chap overhauled his arithmetic, and found in the tables of Apothecaries weight, eight drams make an ounce.—"Mine Got," said the Dutchman, "that is the temperance society for me; I did not take but six drams before, now I get eight!" The consequence was, that his complaint went off, and took him with it.

"Breaches of faith!" screamed Mrs. Pantingon, as she heard the term applied to Mexican violations of the armistice. "Well, I wonder what they will have next. I have heard tell of cloaks of hypocrisy and robes of purity, but I never heard of breaches of faith before. I hope they are made of something that won't change and wear out as old Deacon Cudpinks' faith did, for his was always changing. He went from believing that nobody would be saved, to believing that all would be; and last turned out to be a phrenologist, and didn't believe in nothing." I wonder if it's as strong as cassimere?" and she bit off her thread and prepared a new needleful.

A droll story is related of an honest farmer, who, attempting to drive home a bull, got suddenly hoisted over the fence. Recovering himself he saw the animal on the other side of the rails, sawing the air with his head and neck, and pawing the ground. The good old man looked steadily at him for a moment, and then shaking his fist at him, exclaimed, "Darn your apologies—you needn't stand there, you 'darned critter, a bowin and scraping"—you did it a purpose, darn your curly picture!"

A stuttering Vermont farmer was asked the way to Waterbury. With great politeness he strove to say it was straight ahead but in vain. The more he tried the more he couldn't. At last red in the face, and furious with unavailing exertion, he burst forth with: "Gug-gug along ye, you'll gi-git there afore I kin tell ye!"

A young lady, recently married to a farmer, one day visited the cow house, when she thus interrogated the milk maid: "By the by, Mary, which of these cows is it that gives the butter milk?" and which one gives the skim milk?"

A young gentleman was one day arranging music for a young lady to whom he was paying his addresses.—"Pray, Miss D., said he, "what time do you prefer?" "Oh," she replied, carefully, "any time will do—but the quicker the better."

"Ah!" said Seraphina Angelica, speaking on some subject in which her feelings were enlisted, "how gladly would I embrace an opportunity!"—"Would I were an opportunity!" interrupted her bashful lover.

A negro preacher referring to the Judgement Day, in his sermon, said: "Brethren and sisters, in that day, de Lord shall divid de sheep from de goats; and bress de Lord, we know which wears de wool!"

SMITH & ROBERTS,

Importers of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns & Saddlery.

HAVE removed to their new and commodious Ware-house, No. 22 Iron Buildings, Pearl street, Richmond, Va., and are now in receipt of their Spring Stock of **Hardware and Saddlery**, embracing an entire new stock of Coach Hardware and Trimmings.

Having made extensive and advantageous arrangements with Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers for supplies of goods, suitable to the demands of the trade, we respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment and prices.

The Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina Trade, visiting-market, would do well to call on us, with the assurance of finding both goods and prices to compare favorably with any of the Northern cities, and it will afford us great pleasure to exhibit the same to any who may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists in part of:
3,000 dozen Pen and Pocket Knives,
2,500 " Buck, Bone, Ebony & Ivory Knives and Forks
500 " "Wostenholms'" and Butcher's Razors
2,000 " Shears and Scissors
2,000 " Knob Stock, Pad & Casket Locks
1,500 " Tilt Chest, Cupid & Trunk Locks
1,500 " Knob and Thumb Latches & Bolts
500 " "Virginia'" "Collins'" and "Simmons'" Axes
500 " Bench, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets and Hammers
500 " "Ames'" "Rowlands'" and other Spades and Shovels
200 " Gro. Britannia, Plated, Iron, Tea and Table Spoons
200 tons Cast, Shear and Blister Steel
200 kegs "Barden's" Patent Horse Shoes
5,000 lbs. "Griffin's" Horse Shoe Nails
3,000 doz. Hand, Mill and Smith's Files & Rasps
5,000 doz. Wood Screws
2,000 doz. Eng. and G.D. Percussion Caps
3,000 Pair Trace Chains and Stage Traces
1,500 Log, Ox, Fifth, Back, Breast and Hatter Chains
6,000 lbs. Galvanized Pump Chain
Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns
Rifles, Rifle Barrels, Locks and Mountings
Circular Saws from 6 to 60 inches
Mill, Pit, Cross Cut, Hand and Tenon Saws
Axes, Wheds, Belows
Sledges, Hand, and Shoeing Hammers
Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates, Augers, Chisels
Bence and Bits, Planes and Plane Irons
Waldron's, and Patent Grass & Grain Scythes
Seathes, Horse and Mule Collars
Bridles and Bridle Fillings
Halters, Webb Reins, Girths, Saddles, Bridle Bits
Stirrups, Irons, Spurs, Buckles, and Saddlery Hardware generally
Hog Skins, Fat, and Enamelled Leather
Sheep Skins, Enamelled Cloth, Canvas and Duck
Oil Carpet, Coach Laces
Iron Axles, 1 1/2 to 8 inches
Bright and Black Springs, Coach and Plough Bolts
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, and Coach Materials &c. materials generally
"Anchor" Baking Cloth.
With every other article usually kept in a well selected stock of Hardware.
March 1. 46-47.

NEW YORK MUSICAL

Review and Choral Advocate.

IS the cheapest and best Musical Paper in the world. This Journal (which has heretofore been published monthly) commences its fifth year in January next, and thenceforward it will be published every two weeks—on every Thursday; thereby giving more than twice as much matter without any increase in price. Each number contains sixteen quarto pages, four of which are new music, consisting of glees, hymn tunes, chants, anthems, dedications and holiday pieces, and, in short, every variety of music adapted to purposes of religious worship, to public occasions, and to the home circle; all of which will be of a practical character and such as can be sung by persons of ordinary musical attainments. In the Editorial department of the Review are engaged (in addition to Mr. Cady, the former editor) gentlemen of the highest talent and ripest musical experience, among whom are, George F. Root, Wm. B. Bradbury, Thomas Hastings, and Lowell Mason; and its circle of correspondence home and foreign, is complete. The Review in the usual form. Beside this, there will be an immense amount of musical news, essays, criticism, instruction, &c. &c. ALL FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR! Every one feeling a particle of interest in the cause of music will surely subscribe. The Review will also be a regular medium for the announcement of new musical publications by all the leading publishing houses in the Union. The subscription list of this paper is so large that that of any similar journal in the world, and the arrangements, rendering it the cheapest as well as (it is hoped) the most valuable musical paper ever published, must largely increase its already unparalleled circulation.

TERMS:—One dollar per annum, or six copies for five dollars, always in advance.

Specimen numbers sent on receipt of two letter postage stamps. Address, (care of post-office) MASON BROTHERS,

29 Park Row, New-York.

Feb. 1, 1854. 42-47.

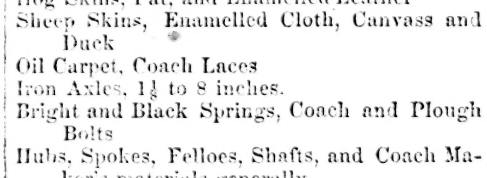
PIANOS.

THE undersigned, has just received a lot of fine PIANOS, which will be sold at

Manufacturer's prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Those wanting a good instrument would do well to examine them before going or sending home.

Call at the Drug Store of J. M. ALLEN.

Milton, March 13th, 1854. 48-47.



AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,

CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Cherry Pectoral is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant and effective.

In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Cherry Pectoral is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with inviolable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy, and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do. Prepared and sold by

James C. Ayer,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Sold in Yanceyville, by A. M. Alpin; in Milton, by J. M. Allen; in Danville, by J. R. Callum & Co.; and in H. A. Holcomb; and by dealers in medicine generally.

Feb. 15, '54. 44-47.

BLOODED STOCK.

THE subscriber has at his plantation at Cherry Hill near Milton, some of the approved Northern or New England Stock of Cattle male and female for sale.

N. J. PALMER.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE are now in receipt of our full supply of J. Miles & Sons. Boots and Shoes of various styles and best quality. GEO. A. SMITH & CO. may 31.

GEORGE J. SUMNER.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

China, Glass and Earthenware.

No. 20 Pearl Street Iron Buildings,

RICHMOND VA.

INVITES the attention of the Merchants of Virginia, North Carolina, & Tennessee, to his Stock of China, Glass and Earthenware which will be found as extensive as any repacking House in this country, and which he is prepared to sell at as low prices and on as favorable terms as they can be bought anywhere North or South.

Special attention given to packing and shipping.

Richmond, Va. Aug. '53. 23-1y

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE undersigned, Agent of the **Atlas Insurance Company of Hartford** Connecticut is prepared to receive applications personally or by letter, and issue Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by fire, Dwellings, Store Houses, Mills, Factories, Goods, Wares, &c.—The high character which the Company has attained during a business of more than thirty years, is a sufficient guarantee to all who insure, that any loss which may occur will be properly adjusted and punctually paid.

All applications should state the structure of the property, its locality to fire and the amount of Insurance desired on each building, its furniture, goods, &c.

N. J. PALMER, Agent.

Milton, Aug. 22, '53. 22-47

AMERICAN BAPTIST

MEMORIAL.

THE Memorial will be published in Philadelphia, on the first day of every month. It is designed to furnish brief historical sketches; biographical notices; short and clear discussions of questions of church polity, discipline, and doctrine; essays and illustrations enforcing practical and experimental piety; articles and engravings relating to church architecture; carefully collected and collated statistics; facts relating to the operations and progress of the churches, benevolent organizations, and educational institutions; notices of books—in a word, such matter as a pious and intelligent Baptist would wish to read and preserve in a permanent form.

It will make an annual volume of 400 pages, of such material as will be permanently useful and instructive. It will be the aim of its conductors to make it a Baptist Magazine for the whole country.

TERMS:—One Dollar a Year in Advance.

Postage:—A half cent per number, or six cents a year.

Agents:—Any persons disposed to act as Agents for obtaining subscribers to the Memorial, will be allowed a liberal compensation upon furnishing satisfactory evidence as to character and qualifications.

Letters, Exchanges, etc., may be addressed simply, "American Baptist Memorial," Philadelphia.

Books or Parcels, of any kind, sent otherwise than by mail, may be directed, No. 181 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Portrait of Rev. J. G. Oncken.

THE APOSTLE TO THE GERMANS.

The March number of the "Memorial" for all subscribers, old and new, will be embellished with a splendid mezzotint portrait of Rev. J. G. Oncken, with a sketch of his life and labors. This engraving will be worth at least half the cost of a year's subscription.

WILLIS'S

MUSICAL WORLD.

A new volume of this widely-circulated Family Music-Paper will commence on the 1st of January 1854. All members of the family are careful—children—brothers and sisters—maiden and young men—papa and mamma (who ought never to give up the music). Fresh music is furnished every week; amounting in the course of the year, to what could not be purchased for fifteen or twenty dollars: comprising,

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ESPECIALLY ON TEMPERANCE

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